

FIG. 1

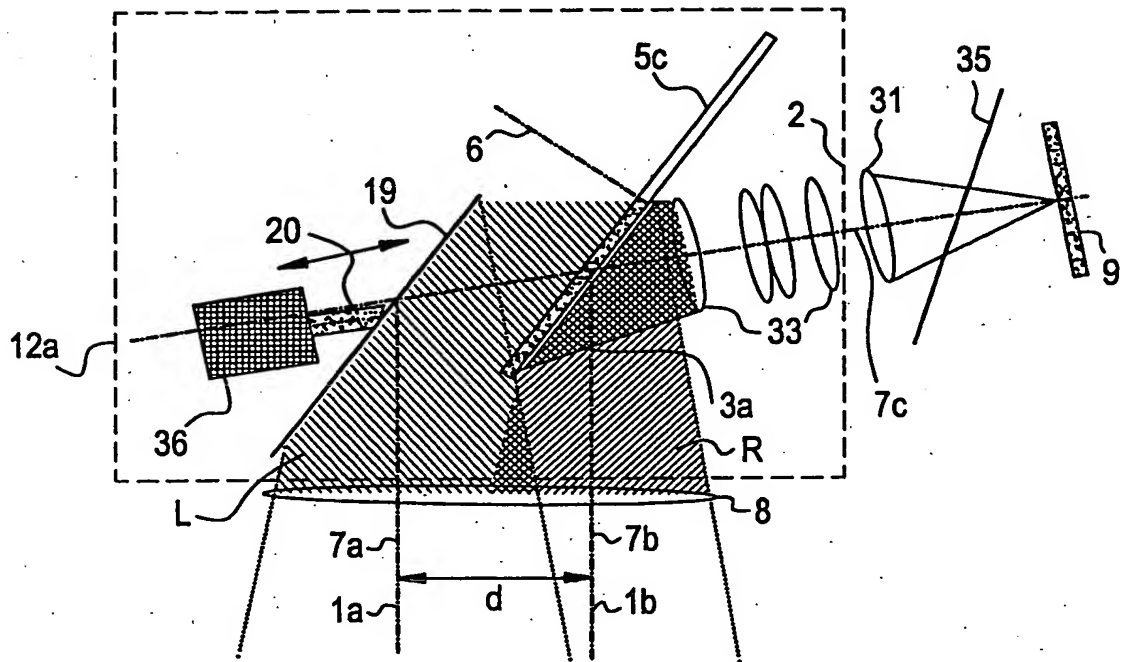


FIG. 2

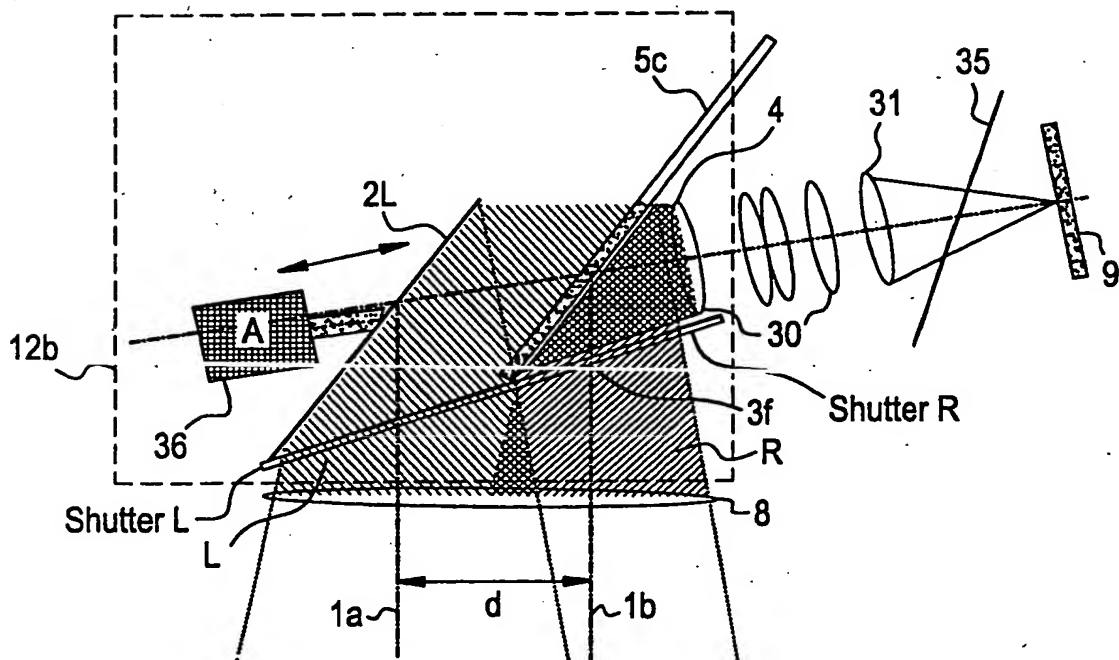


FIG. 3

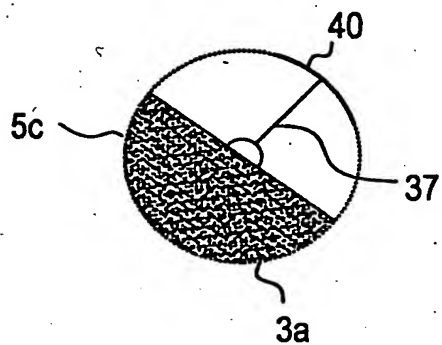


FIG. 4

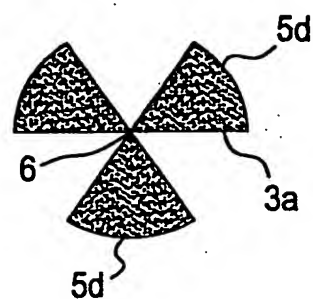


FIG. 5
Prior Art

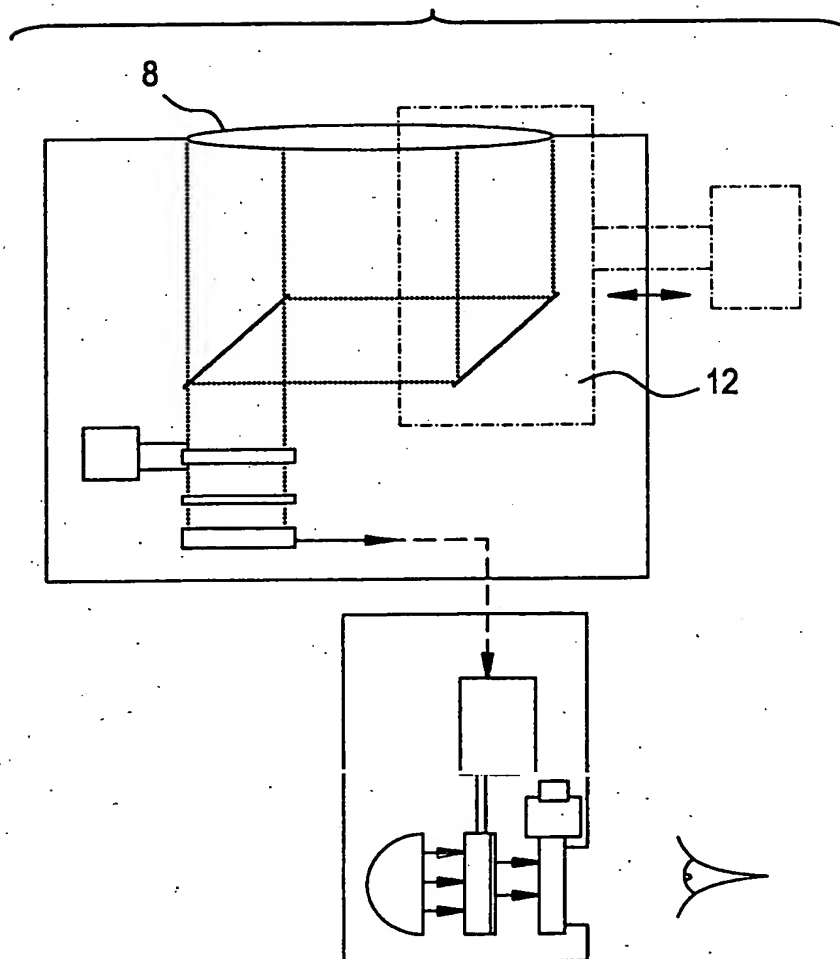


FIG. 6

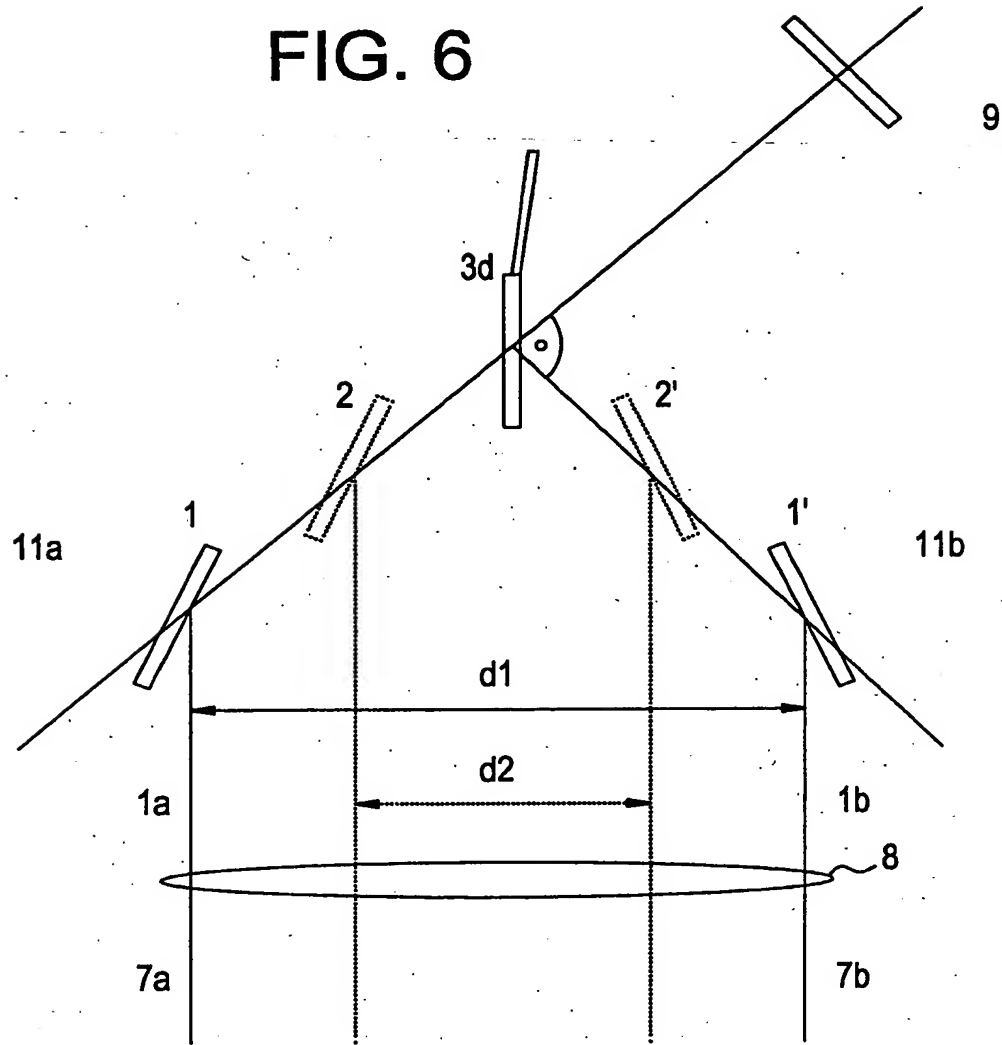


FIG. 7

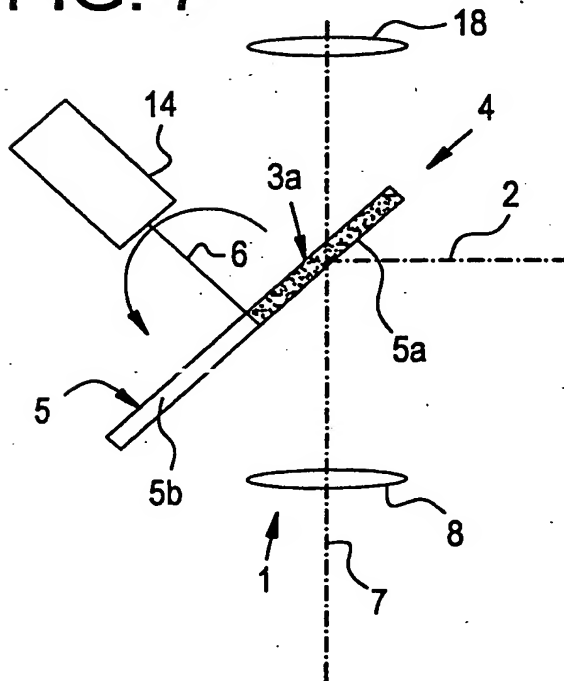


FIG. 8

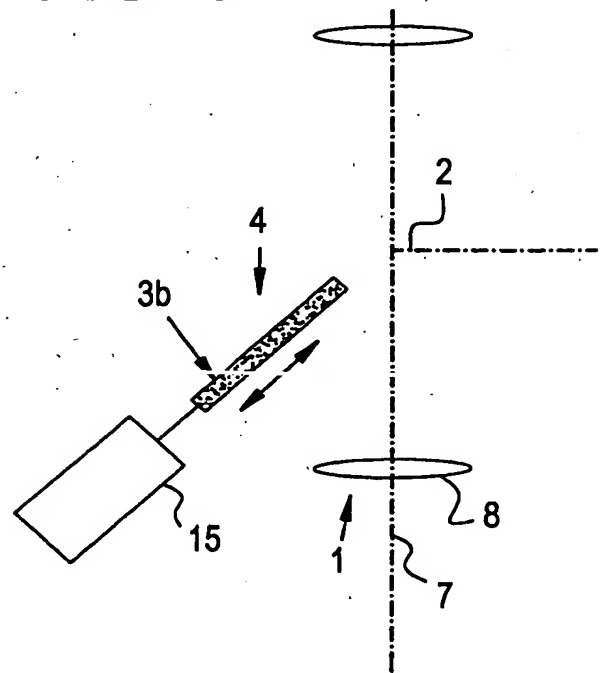


FIG. 9

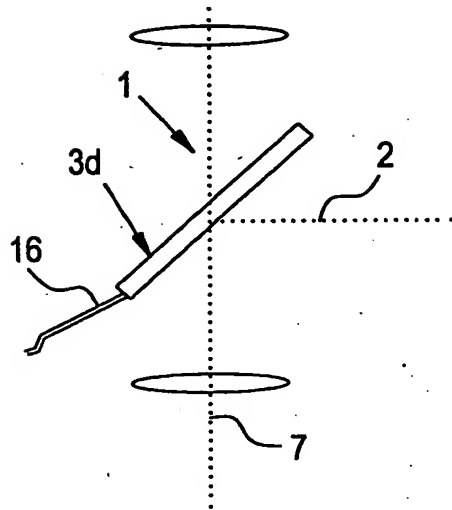


FIG. 10

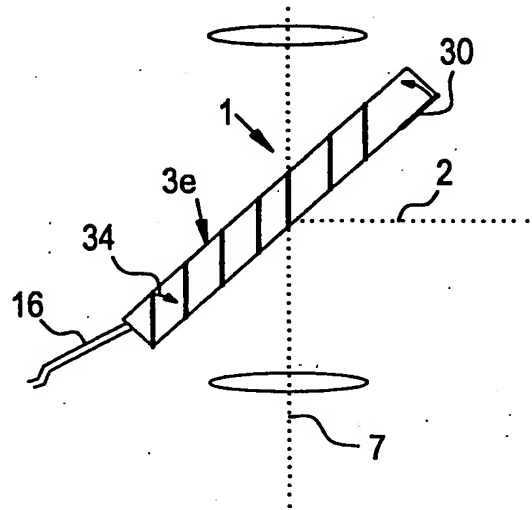


FIG. 11

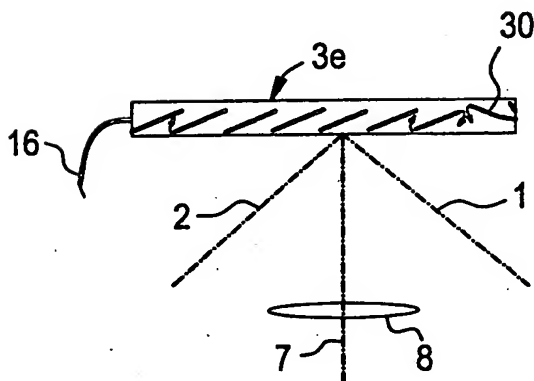


FIG. 12

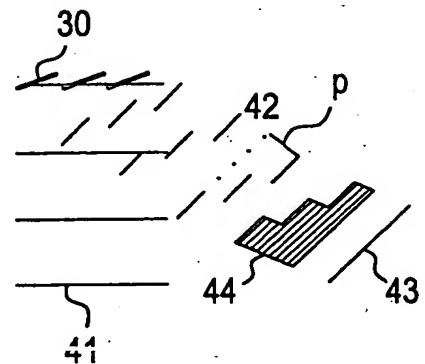


FIG. 13

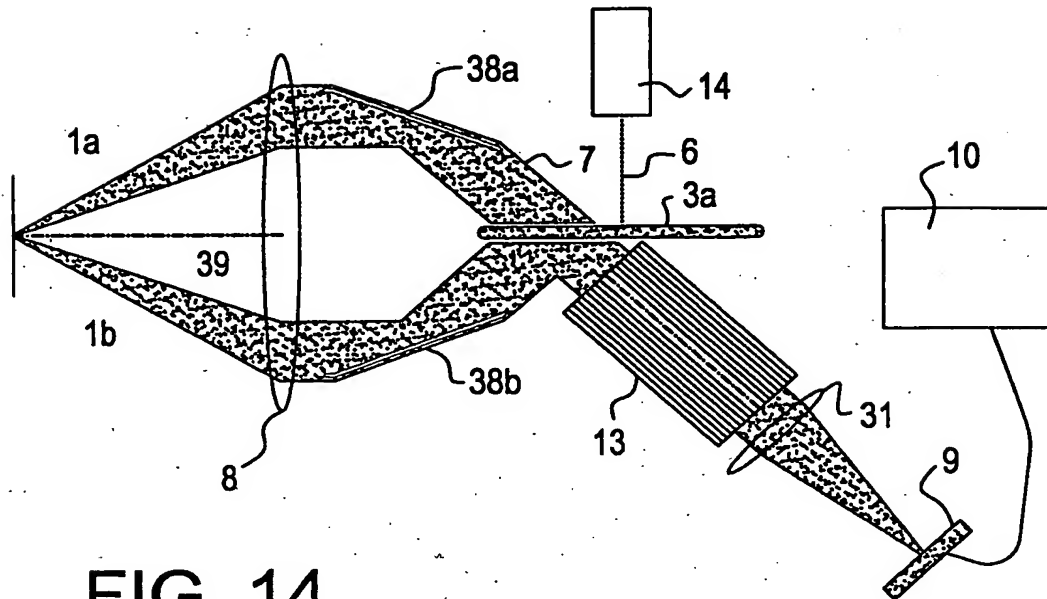


FIG. 14

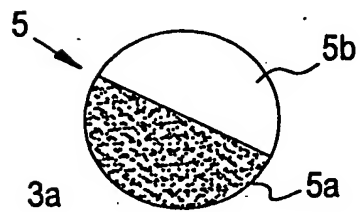


FIG. 15

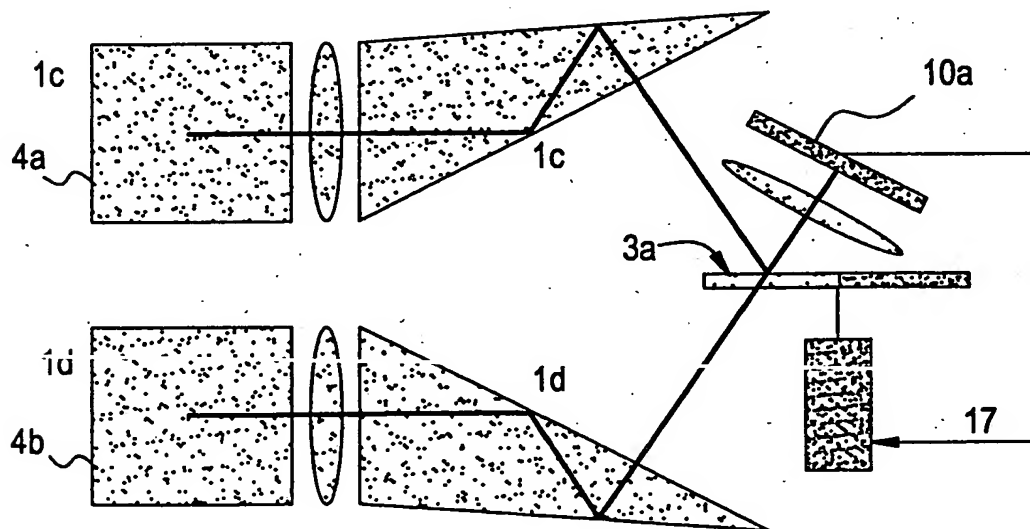


FIG. 16

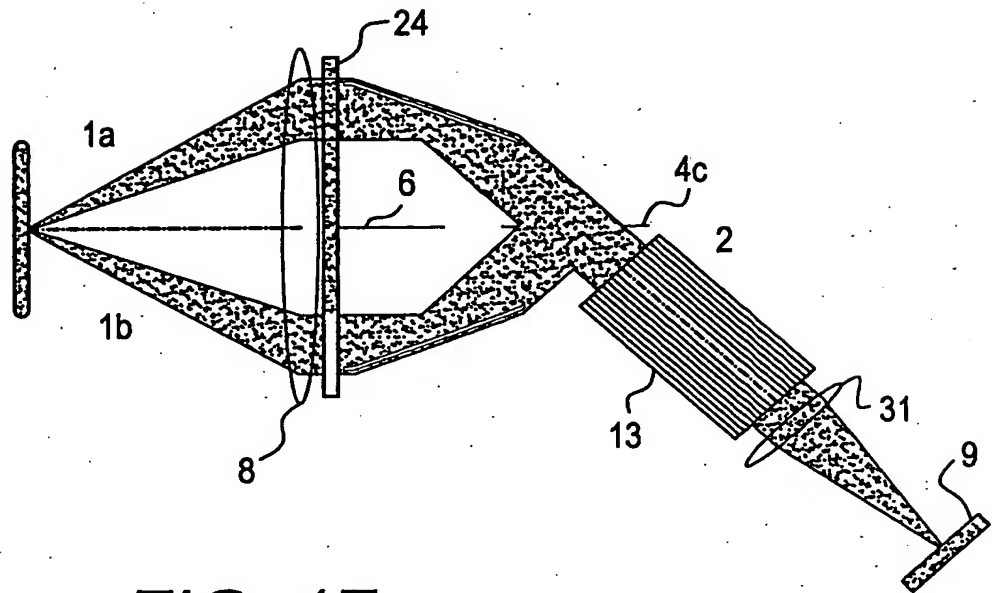


FIG. 17

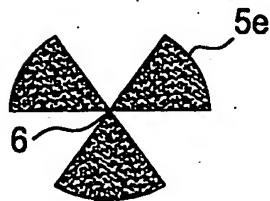


FIG. 18

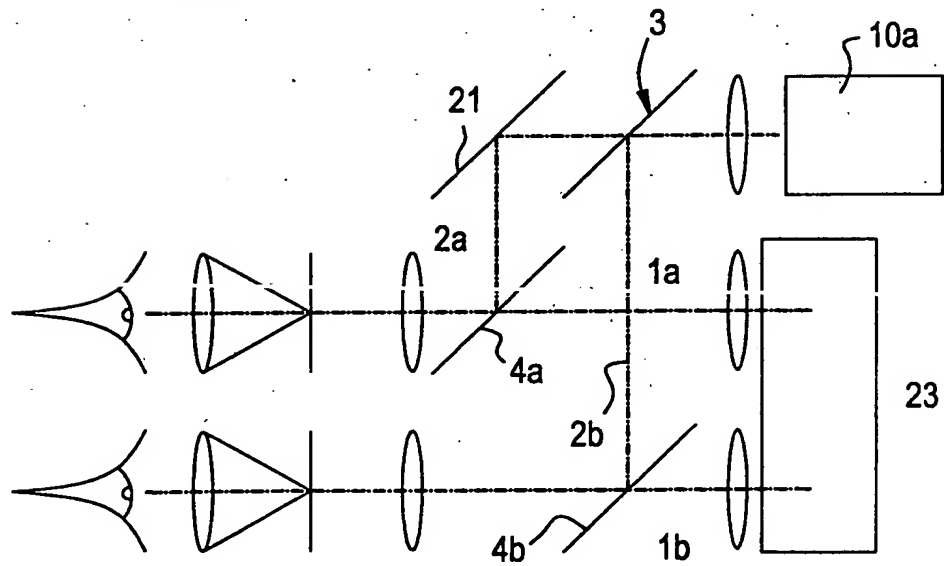


FIG. 19

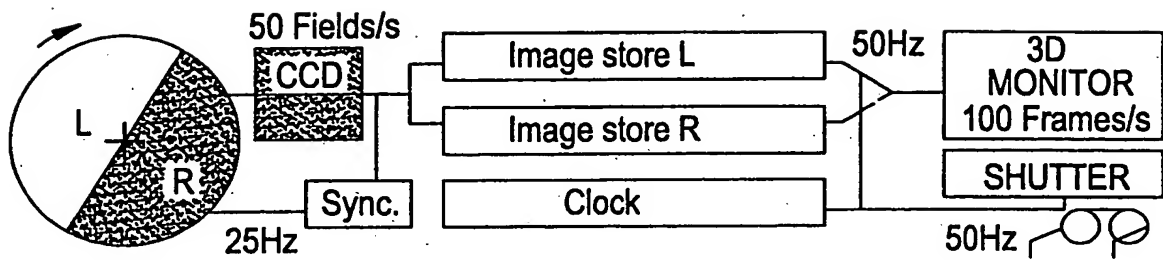


FIG. 20

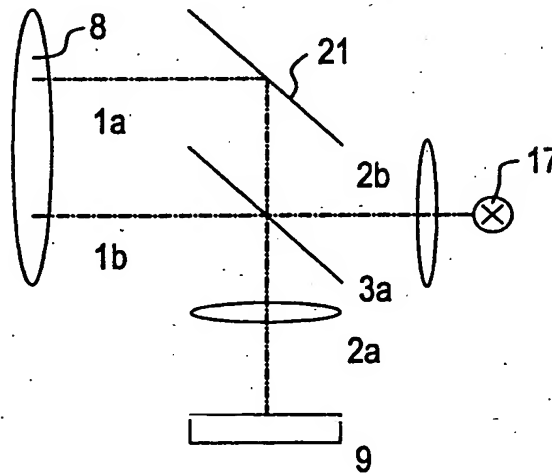


FIG. 21

1) Arrangement having polarization for encoding the left and right beam paths:

Left	Right	
1.0 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	1.0 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	100% UNPOLARIZED OBJECT LIGHT
\otimes $\frac{0.5s \cdot 0.84}{0.42s}$	\longleftrightarrow $\frac{0.5p \cdot 0.84}{0.42p}$	POLARIZATION and effectiveness τ linearly s- and p- polarized light
$\frac{0.5}{0.21s}$	$\frac{0.5}{0.21p}$	BEAM COMBINATION BY 50/50 SPLITTER combined s- and p- beams
$\frac{0.84 \cdot 0.5}{0.09s}$	$\frac{0.84 \cdot 0.5}{0.09p}$	PERIODIC S- AND P- ANALYZER and time factor
<u>0.09s</u>	<u>0.09p</u>	<u>Light on the detector (CCD)</u>

2) Arrangement having reflection aperture diaphragms for the consecutive switching of the left and right beam path:

Left	Right	
1.0 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	1.0 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	100% OBJECT LIGHT
$\frac{1.0 \cdot 0.5}{0.5}$	$\frac{1.0 \cdot 0.5}{0.5}$	BEAM COMBINATION BY ROTATING MIRROR and time factor
<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>Combined beam =</u> <u>Light on the detector (CCD)</u>

3) Relation of 1) to 2):

Improvement:

$$0.5 / 0.09 = 5.5$$

Note:

Serial sampling is used in both solutions.

FIG. 22

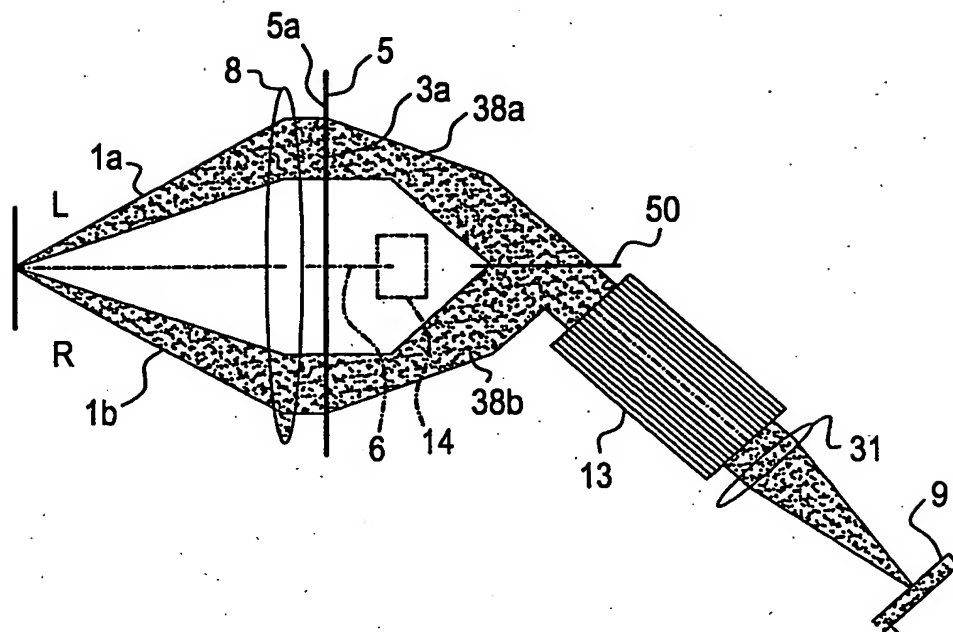
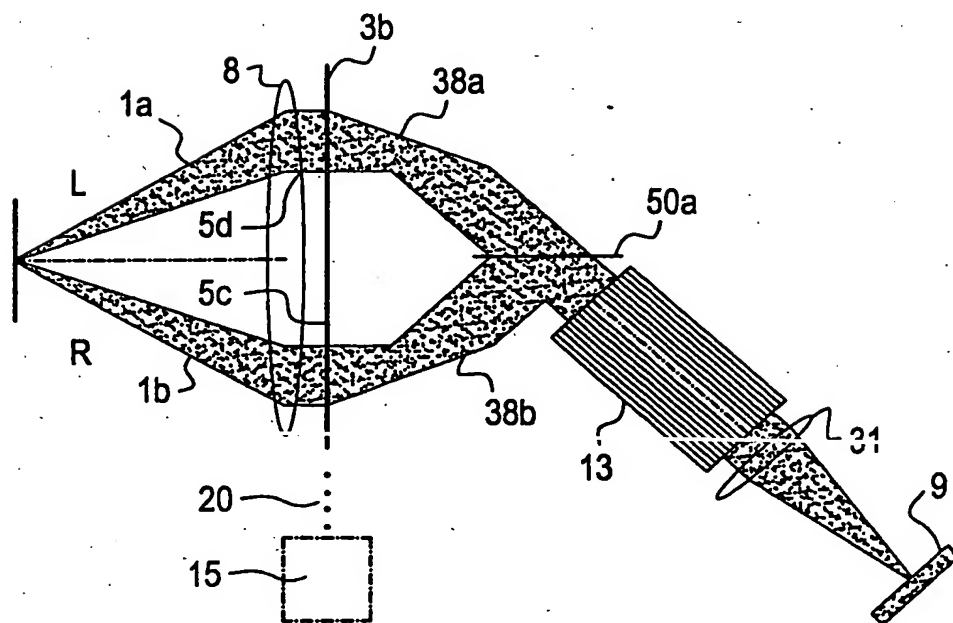


FIG. 23



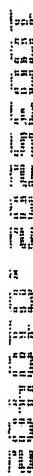
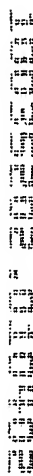
[illegible][illegible]

FIG. 26

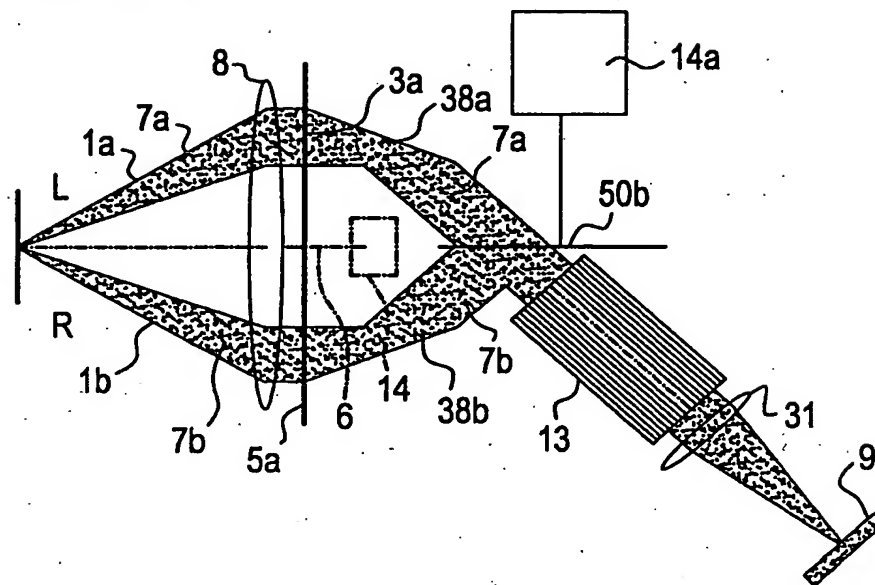


FIG. 27

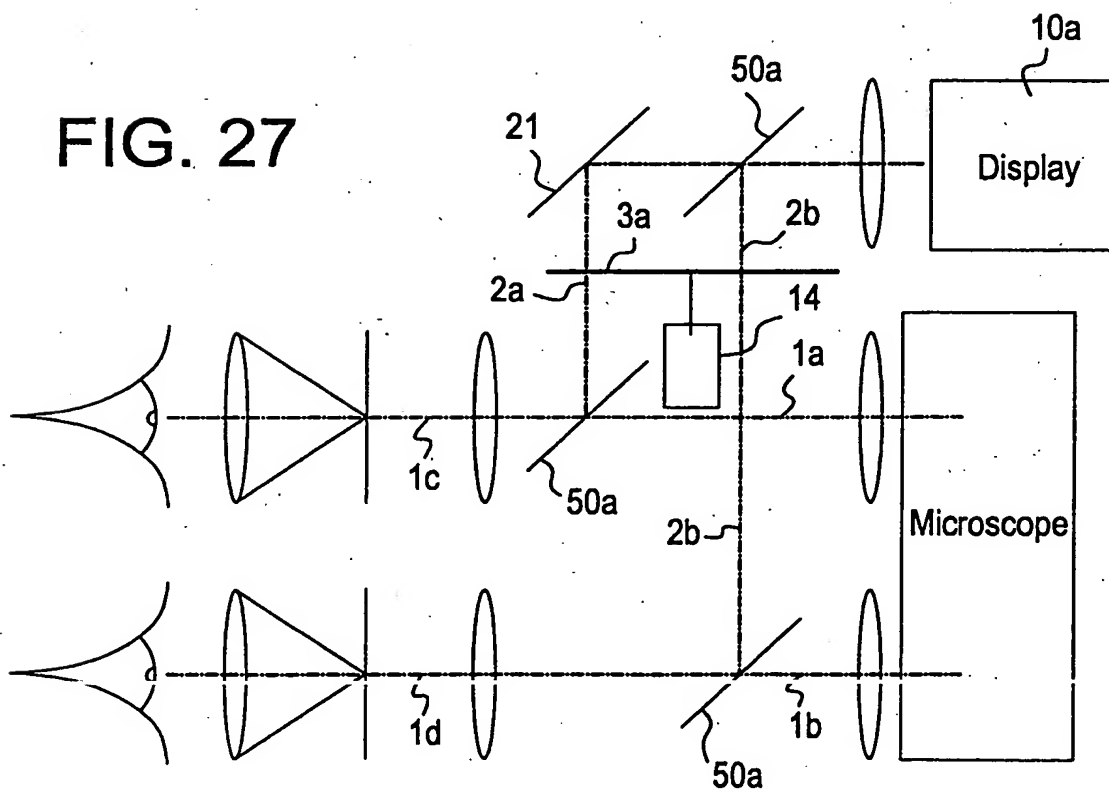


FIG. 28

